#### THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY, TIMES BUILDING. TENTH AND BANK STREETS.

RICHMOND, VA. THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month,

\$5.00 a year. THE SUNDAY TIMES-Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES-Issued and mailed in two parts-One dollar a year by mail. Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application. Remit by draft, check, post-office order,

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG, BUREAU, BYRNE & HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. PHONE 171.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1893,

### SIX PAGES.

#### MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Richmond Commandery, K. T., Masonic Fitzhugh Lodge, I. O. O. F., Eagle Hail.

Friendship Lodge, L. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Jamestown Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Continental Lodge, K. of H., Druids' Hall, Capitol Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall. Hope Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. M. Hall. Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Cersley's

Hall. Manchester Council, R. A., Owens' Hall. Elba Council, R. A., Laube's Hall.
Richmond Council, Home Circle, Central Jefferson Court, E. L. of A., Johnson's

Church Hill Court, E. L. of A., Springtield Hall. Virginia Council, Chosen Friends, Ed-

ett's Hall Capitol City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gatewood's

Trinity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Central Hall. Howard's Grove Lodge, I. O. G. T., Howard's Grove. Central Beneficial and Social Society, Lee Camp Hall.

Company "D," First Regiment, Armory. Company "F," First Regiment, Armory. R. L. I. Blues, Snyder Building.

Richmond Howitzers, Howitzers' Armory. St. Mary's Beneficial and Social Society, St. Mary's Hall.

#### WAS IT TARIFF REPEAL? IS PROS-PERITY COMING?

It is simply preposterous for Messrs McKinley and Reed to ascribe the late panic to anticipated tariff reductions as they did a few nights back in their speeches in Boston. Tariff reduction was assured by the result of the election in November, 1892. From that time forward those who would be affected by tariff reduction conformed their business, no doubt, to anticipations of it. But who were they? They were manufacturers and importers only. Manufacturers have no doubt produced nothing since that time for which they could not see an immediate market, and the same is true of importers. But manufacturers have, notwithstanding anticipated reductions in the tariff, continued to produce all they could see an immediate sale for, and importers have continued to import all they could at once dispose of. All the speculative elements of these two businesses have no doubt been suspended for eight or ler months. But they have gone on just as of old with that part of their business which consisted of receiving and filling orders. Beyond this, anticipated tariff reduction has had no influence on business, and the persons affected by it are as one in one thousand. The great body of the people are unaffected by it. It is as vain, therefore, to attribute the panic to anticipated tariff changes as it would be Mount Vesuvius.

It is only a willful closing of the eyes, therefore, to plain and obvious facts which can make any one fall to understand that the panic was caused by the insidious operation on confidence of a debased dollac, and this fact has fortunately burnt itself deep into the minds of the people of the United States, so that maudlin and puerlle utterances like McKinley's and Reed's will pass off the public mind as show leaves the roof under the influence

But a question of far greater importance than speculation as to the cause of the panic is inquiry as to when will prosperity revive? In a syndicate newspaper letter from Henry Clews, the well-known and eminently sound New York banker. he srys: "The repeal of the silver law after such a desperate struggle in Congress, which makes the settlement of the silver question a finality, has placed this nation on the best financial footing that it has had since 1860-thirty-three years ago-which has a most portentous meaning, and from which this country will soon commence to derive an impetus of solid prosperity that it has not had within the recollection of at least half the present generation." We entirely agree with Mr. Clews that the panic, the discussion in Congress, and the final repeal of the silver law, are

finance in our government for a long time to come, so that the country is firmly set upon the basis which is absolutely necessary to any prosperity that is sound and sasting. That prosperity will come, therefore, and that it will be solid and enduring, we have not the slightest doubt. We also see evidence that business is shaking itself and preparing to arise from its lethargy. A recent issue of the Financial Chronicle states that the railroad

earnings for August of this year were \$6, 344,348 less than August of last year, that they were \$4,971,502 less in September than in September of last year, but that they were only \$1,245,892 less for October than for October of last year. This is certainly a most healthful and hopeful statement, and, coupled with other indications that we see, looks as though business were making a real start.

But there is one discouraging feature in the situation, the importance of which we are not able to fully estimate, and that is one which is generally referred to with pride. We refer to the abnormal accumulations of money in the New York banks. Last week's bank statement shows that they have over \$70,000,000 on hand above their reserve. The capital and present deposits of the New York banks are now more than \$500,000,000. Their reserve is therefore at this time more than \$125,000,000. They have therefore about \$200,000,000 of money lying idle in their vaults which no one seems to want. This is about oneeighth of our entire currency, and of course a very large sum is lying idle in | fair as possible. the other banks of the country. This might mean that the business of the country has no need for the money of the country, which, of course, would be a bad fact

It may be, however, and probably is the case, that timidity and damaged confidence have more to do with these accumulations of money than absence of demand for it. But whatever may be the view taken of the situation all may thank heaven that we are back again at last upon a granite foundation, and such structure as we may hereafter build will be as solid as the granite itself. The wild man, whether he be named Silverite or Populist, is ordered to the rear for a long time yet, and industry, frugality, sobriety, payment of debts due, and hope rule the day and will have command for a long time to

#### THE PORTSMOUTH ELECTION.

The election recently held in the city of Portsmouth furnishes a melancholy lesson upon the effect that condoning frauds in elections will certainly produce.

In the fall of 1875, James D. Brady and John H. Gayle were respectively Republican and Democratic candidates to represent Portsmouth in the State Senate. Gayle was returned elected. Brady contested his seat upon the ground of fraud in the city of Portsmouth. Evidence was taken, and the case was passed on by the Senate Committee on Elections, conisting of nine senators, of which Hon. John W. Daniel was chairman. Seven senators agreed to the committee's report, which was written and signed by Major Daniel as chairman, and can be seen in the Senate Journal for 1875-'6. The committee reported that outrageous frauds had been committed in Portsmouth, and it recommended that Gayle be unseated and that Brady be seated. The following are extracts from Major Daniel's report:

"In the two impeached wards of Porismouth city, which are now being considered, 1,134 votes were cast, and 2.348 ballots were found in the boxes-more than double the whole number of That such vast discrepancies could not have arisen without gross and un-blushing frauds, is too obvious to need argument; and as the boxes were found to have been stuffed when the polls ed, and must have been stuffed whill the voting was progressing, and while they were under the eyes of the judges of election, it is hard to conceive that the operation could have been performed without the active participation, or tacit connivance of some one of them. Indeed, it is almost absolutely certain that there were a series of fraudulent stuffings of each of the ballot-boxes. \* \* \* However the Senate may determine in respect to the question of official guilt, it is quite clear that at both of the wards the ballot-boxes were, through some agency, completely submerged in fraud, which drowned out of sight the honest suffrages

of the people." Notwithstanding this report of its committee, the Senate made the mistake of overruling its recommendaton and retaining Gayle in his seat. It condoned the fraud. What is the result? There is no more such a thing as an election in Portsmouth. In the late election, out of a voting population of more than 2,000, Cocke was given five (5) votes. This is, of course, absurd, and this result we may look for in every quarter of the State. if cheating in elections is winked at or condoned.

#### THE GOULD-WOODRUFF ENGAGE-

MENT. Whether Miss Gould is engaged to Actor Woodruff, or Actor Woodruff is engaged to Miss Gould, is one of those questions which would naturally be deeply interesting to the engaged party, and, probably, more interesting to Actor Woodruff than to Miss Gould, however the case may stand. Supposing Miss Gould to be the engaged party, it is easy to conceive the joy she experiences in realto attribute it to the latest eruption of | izing the fact that she has outstripped other maidens and has booked and pecured the young gentleman whose blonde curis and peach-blow cheeks have made many sigh and long for him to be theirs. Supposing Actor Woodruff to be the engaged party, there is no difficulty whatever in understanding his joy-a joy of the French character which overflows with passionate love and a keen scrutiny of the dot. The interest which these two parties take in the event is, therefore, easily perceived and understood. But of what possible concern can it be to the public whether Actor Woodruff has entrapped Miss Gould's fortune or Miss Gould has caught Actor Woodruff's avarice? In either event, Miss Gould has been the heroine of the chase and it was like shooting sparrows on the ground for her to meet and overthrow poor Woodruff. The parties were not equally matched, and Woodruff's fall was destined from the beginning. Tame, thus, as the battle necessarily was, why are the public supposed to be so interested in it as to justify Mr. George Gould in addressing to it a proclamation informing it that neither is Miss Gould engaged to Mr. Woodruff nor is Mr. Woodruff engaged to Miss Gould? If Miss Gould wished it to be so, the public does not in the least doubt that she could have had her way

about it without any ado at all. One of

zens was accosted on Broadway by a bunco steerer a few years back, who told him he was the nephew of another one of Richmond's best-known citizens. The steerer wanted the gentleman to go with him and see a magnificent painting, which he had just purchased in Europe, the painting, as he represented, being one that the late William H. Vanderbilt had been exceedingly anxious to secure. The affair, of course, turned out as all such do, but the gentleman, in giving an account of it, said he was wondering all the time why Mr. Vanderbilt did not buy the picture if he wanted it. The story has a moral, which, perhaps, suits the case sufficiently to make all proclamations, denials, and what-not wholly unnecessary,

#### WHO IS TO BLAME?

The Dispatch of Sunday quotes approvingly in its editorial on election laws a statement by its Petersburg correspondent to the effect that "a charge of fraud in our elections is a reflection upon all who, by force of circumstances, act at the polls; it is a reflection upon the State chairman, the district and precinct chairmen," &c., &c. Now, there has no charge been made, nor, if made, could it be sustained, that fraud in the election returns has been practiced throughout Virginia. Indeed, we believe that fraudulent returns are entirely the exception. As far as our own experience goes, the election returns at the precincts where we have voted for twenty-odd years have been as

So it won't do to try to drag in the inno cent with the guilty in order to bring reproach upon a just charge.

While fraud is the exception, there is enough of it, and it is sufficiently brazen and defiant to alarm those who believe that the foundation of popular government rests upon the popular will fairly

If fraud is allowed at all in any place there is no telling where it wall stop; anif it proves profitable to the fraudulent actors it is certain that it will spread indefinitely, and the time may come when no voter will have any assurance that his vote has been returned as he put it in.

The effort to protect the guilty behind the skirts of our State chairman, J. Taylor Ellyson, is indeed a gross reflection upon that gentleman. This reference to our distinguished State chairman gives us a desired opportunity to express our admiration of the ability with which he conducted the late campaign. His management was marked throughout by wisdom and energy. Calm, judicious, patient, discreet, untiring, he so organized the party throughout the State, and so secured the support of his party friends. that never did he doubt of success.

The only fleck or stigma upon an otherwise glorious victory is this very belief that fraud has been recklessly and unprovokedly committed in certain places, and it but adds to the ignominy of it to attempt to cast a reflection upon those who did not and would not have in any way been parties to it.

#### THOSE UNDUE INFLUENCES

In our editorial of the 26th, under the heading "Improper Influence of Legislators," we feel assured that we have unintentionally misrepresented the subordinate railroad official referred to. We are assured that not only were the funds which had been committed to his charge disposed of in accordance with instructions from his superiors, but that there was express direction not to interfere with the canvass for the senatorship. The circumstances which led to the ar-

ticle have in their main points been fully explained, and the rebuttal has been supported by written evidence from the highest source.

had been withheld, we think, may be so construed as to do the gentleman referred that the only way to set that entirely right under all the circumstances is to withdraw it entirely. ( ) at

#### CONFEDERATES AT GETTYSBURG.

The Times, when intending to refer to a Confederate sentiment, has frequently said, "The men who were at Gettysburg would not have done so and so." We have been asked whether we drew any distinction between the Confederate soldiers who fought at Gettysburg and the Confederate soldiers who fought anywhere else. The question surprised us, because we do not understand how distinctions could possibly be drawn amongst Confederate soldiers except upon the line of soldlers on one side, and skulkers and deserters on the other. Of course, we have never had any idea of intimating that the Confederate soldiers who were at Gettysburg were, in any sort of respect, the superiors of the Confederate soldiers who were anywhere else at the time that battle was fought. We refer to Gettysburg as typical. Gettysburg was the culmination of the Confederacy's cause. There she put out her best efforts, and there that best effort failed. We refer to the men who fought at Gettysburg as typical of the Confederate sentiment and cause. It was a glorious host that fought there, and it is fit to be named with the best soldiers that were ever commanded by Caesar, Hannibal, or Napoleon. It may hold up its head in any assemblage of the world. past, present, or future. It deserved well, if it failed of success. When we refer to that host it is not to disparage any other body of Confederate soldiers, but to show how splendid the Confederate soldier was

For an Honest Count, King George County, Va., Nov. 25, 1893. Editor The Times: The Times has taker step on the road, that, if followed without rear or favor, will result in placing it in the van of influentfal journalism in the United States. Your two leaders, "Are Our Elections Honest?" and "Why Did the Vote Fall Off?" challenge the admiration of every thinking man, and merit the praise

and gratitude of every citizen in the The privileges attaching to American The privileges attaching to American citizenship are priceless, and it is the first duty of patriotic journalism to advocate only those measures founded upon right and equity to all, and to fearlessly condemn those that are tainted with injustice and wrong. We cannot hope any length of time to maintain the present ascendency or avert future evil by the use of corrupt and unjust methods. If we sow of corrupt and unjust methods. If we sow the wind some of us will live to see the day when we will reap the whiriwind. Strengthen the moral instincts of the people, educate them to scorn a lie, deceit, and fraud in politics as in private transactions, teach them truth, equity, justice; these are the attributes and the virtues that should attach to and be the emblathat should attach to and be the emona-zoned characteristics of the political party that must in the near future control the destinies of this great nation, or there will be greater trouble ahead than we now

a death blow to the influence of unsound | Richmond's oldest and best-known citi- You have had the courage to unfuri

the banner which proclaims for purity and justice at the bailot-box. Thousands in quiet country homes will wish you God-speed in the good work.

We cannot perpetuate republican gov-ernment by corrupt methods. If we do pursue, from partizan zeal or any other motive, courses that our moral natures abhor, the day of reckoning will surely come. What better safeguard can we have for the maintenance of our civilization or weapon of defence against possible future evil than that our past and our present is above criticism or reproach?

I rejoice to be able to state that in my

own county I know of no cause of complaint in regard to the manner of receiving or counting the ballot. I would gladly wecome, however, a healthy public opinion that would demand and enforce statutory provision, forever disfranchising the man who according to the man according to the man according to the manuscript to the manuscrip who offers or the man who ac cepts a bribe at an election, and the tho rough suppression of that other menace to fair elections—the use of intoxicants at or near the polis. Further, I would have all tickets used at State, County, or Mu-nicipal elections printed of uniform texture, size, and color, by and under authority of and distributed at the polis at the expense of the State, County or Municipal authorities, and that it should be a penal offence upon election day for any one to exhibit or have in possession a ballot of different style or color, or other than those issued by legal authority. S. WELLFORD CORBIN.

#### Election of Officers in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 27, 1893. Editor Times: In your editorial of 26th instant, under the caption, "Are Our Elections Honesi?" you want to know if it is so that all the judges and clerks of election were city officials? With a few

exceptions they were.

I do not remember who were judges in the First Ward. In the Second Ward, among the judges and clerks, were the chelf of the fire department and a policeman. In the Third Ward the City tor and a sergeant of police were judges. In the Fourth Ward a justice of the peace was a judge.

In the Fifth Ward the superintendent

of water-works and a deputy sergeant

In the Sixth Ward the superintendent of the almshouse was judge. Usually the names of the judges are

announced in the newspaper, but this time no one knew who they were to be, I do not impute any wrong or fraud to the judges or clerks, but as soon as the polls were closed the doors and windows were barred and no one was allowed to see the counting of votes after they had Leen canvassed, and, as you are well aware, the law allows one of each party to witness the count. The representatives of the Peoples' party asked for the privi-lege of seeing the vote counted, which was denied them. Contrary to all usage and custom, the votes of certain wards were not made known after the vote had been counted.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that all the duty I saw the best part of the thirty-six extra police do was to issue Democratic ballots, and I saw one regular police, whose duty it was to patrol his beat, going around in a car-riage taking to the polling place infirm and aged voters.

The Times cannot be too highly com-mended for the part it is taking in trying to have elections conducted honestly in Hoping you will not think me pres

#### tuous, I am, yours, "FAIR PLAY." MEMORIAL TO BOOTH.

Cost of Vanderbill's Trip Around the World-Gould's Tax-Other Topics. Mrs. Edwin Booth Grossman, daugh-

ter of the tragedian, Edwin Booth,says a special from New York-is putting up a white marble monolith to his memory in Mount Auburn Cemetery. A portrait medallion in bas-relief is to be sunk on its surface, and its execution has been given to F. Edwin Elwell, who says of it: "In my early boyhood I often saw Mr. Booth on the stage, and, like thousands of others, admired his genius, went into ecstasies over his formances—worshipped him from afar. In after years I met Mr. Booth socially, and to my admiration for the artist was added a bigh regard for the man, that he was interested in my works

'One must be an artist, a working artist, to appreciate the timidity with which I approached this task—I was to make a Booth, the great actor, the courteous gentleman, the kind friend. I was to produce a work to justify the confidence of his loving and artistic daughter, and I confess I did hesitate. One afterneon about 4 o'clock I started work on the bus-relief, which at 6 o'clock was pronounced a strong likeness, and on which profusther work was done and on which no further work was done weird condition-those hours-and when the cruder image, which betokened power and struggle, give way to the more perfect, when the head be-fore me seemed to breathe of the firm, delicate and refined character, there faction such as I never before expe-rienced."

The artist himself was unaware how well he had portrayed the man till the members of the Booth family saw his Work and pronounced it an inspiration.

Mrs. Robert Keating and Miss Keating,
of Baltimore, have taken apartments at
the Waldorf for the winter. Mrs. Keating is the granddaughter of Francis Scott
Key, of "Star-Spangled-Banner" fame.
The patriotic tune of yesterday's holiday
gave an additional interest to the reception given by Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner. tion given by Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner to introduce Miss Elizabeth Livingston to introduce Miss Elizabeth Livingston, who is a great-great-granddaughter on the maternal side of Harriet West, of Maryland, a famous beauty of colonial times. Her great-great-grandfather was Peter Van Brugh Livingston, a brother of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who married a sister of the Earl of Stirling, who was second in command to Washington in the early days of the revolution. Her great-grand-days of the revolution. in command to Washington in the early days of the revolution. Her great-grand-father was private secretary to Sir Heary Moore, the last colonial Governor of New York, and was the second Lord of the Manor of Livingston. Miss Livingston, who is very preity, is tall, is an orphan, and will be chaperoned by Mrs. Gardiner to the various functions of the winter. During the season she will be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, of Forty-sixth street, west.

The curious are indulging in calcula tions as to the cost of the yacht trip round the world that W. K. Vanderbilt began last Thursday. In the first place the the world that W. K. Vanderbilt becan last Thursday. In the first place the yacht itself cost \$5,00,000; the wages of the officers and crew are about \$2,000 a week, and its coal, provisions, and other inci-dentals \$5,000 more. The trip is to last forty weeks, which will bring the bill up to about \$500,000. To this must be added the personal expenses of Mr. Vanderbilt and his guests whenever they land. They and his guests whenever they land. They will undoubtedly be as tidy a bit of pocket money as most men would need for all their lives. He is making one of the most absolutely gilt-edged personally-conducted trips on record. According to report, it isn't costing him any of his own Wall street was turned into a bargain counter, he bought a big block of Lacka-wanna under 130 and another of Lake Shore under 110, His present profits on this transaction alone are over \$1,000,000. Besides this he has resulted his box at the new opera-house to Mrs. Paran Stevens for \$3,000. This will enable him to have ple for breakfast during the voyage. Mrs. Henry W. Horton and her daugh-ters will start South this week, and, after

spending a month at Richmond, Va., will go to Florida for the remainder of the Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Downing and Mrs. Downing's mother left yesterday for Washington, where they will remain unti the latter part of next month, after which they will sall for Europe, to remain until late in the spring. They are still in mourning for Mrs. Downing's father. Edwin Gould refuses to pay the per-

sonal tax that the city assessors put on him, and will take up a residence at Tar-

rytown. By this move Mr. Gould, as one of the executors of his father's estate, will annually save the personal property tax of \$182,000 on a \$10,000,000 valuation, and \$1,200 on the \$100,000, at which his own personal property is valued.

cause They Make Waists Look Small.

A DINNER CORSAGE,

for her, either. She who is out of fash-ion now is like that proverbial repre-sentative of femininity who aims at the

stone wall and always succeeds in miss-ing it. The fashionable woman, who is

ing it. The fashionable woman, who is less expert at throwing stones than at throwing gowns together, can scarce miss the styles in this season of limitless choice. There was no help for her last season if those broad effects were not becoming. But now she may fly to close-fitting princesses or tailor gowns, or Louis XV. devices, if she will.

"What makes your waist so small?"

"What makes your waist so small?"
whispered a provoking man to his sister,
at Milord So-and-So's dinner. "It's no
smaller than usual," she repiled. "You
only think so because that frill is so

He smiled a sardonic smile, as if he didn't believe her, but every sensible

woman knows it was true. That is the

and all other hip trimming. Curious re-versal of fate! Time was when our

ted to give us slender waists. And so we go on in an endless cycle, doing things from force of habit after we have

I have a lurking suspicion that the maid

whose picture we show you had a well-defined reason for wearing the Louis

XV. corsage to dinner that night. That vest running to a point, and the full basque gathered on below, combined to make her waist look as slender as it could possibly be. As if this were not enough, her shoulders were exaggrated by those based large-covered exaggrated

by those broad, lace-covered epaulettes which stretched out over sleeves extend-

pale-blue embroidered silk, combined with

white ribbon, which formed epaulettes and added basque, and trimmed with wide lace d'Angleterre and chiffon. A knot of blue ribbon stood up at the back

of her coiffure, and she carried a fan of fire-screen shape, made of ribbon and

Silver Coinage by States,

"Washington is not the only quarter," says an editorial in yesterday's New York Sun, in which new theories of constitutional law have been developed lately. Some of the best quality of Pop-

ulist thought has been applied to the study of constitutions, and the result

are already fruitful and Instructive. Our unforgettable friend, the Hon. Davis Rolando Waite, Governor of Colorado, proposes to corvene the Legislature of

ing an amendment to the State Const tion authorizing the State to make ver legal tender, and to ectablish S

mints and a State coinage. Major Jereme C. Keasby, of Dallas, who, according to the Galveston News, is generally

spoken of by the Populists of Texas as their next candidate for Governor,

Is likewise a State coinage man. The News quotes him as saying: "If I am so fortunate as to be a dele-

gate to the next People's Party State Convention, I shall offer a plank in the platform advocating an amendment to the Constitution of Texas authoriz-

to the Constitution of Texas authoriz-ing the State to make silver a leval tender and establish mints for the coin-age of the silver product of the United States. The Constitution of the United States authorizes the State to make

money, and if the people want silver they can get it in the way I suggest."

Persons unaccustomed to the rarefled air of the heights of Populist constitutional law will have some difficulty in finding the exact passage in the Constitution of the United States that authorized the States

izes the State to "make" i. e., coir

Supreme Court of Appeals.

Norfolk and Western R. R. Company vs. Adams, Clement & Company, further argued by Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick for plaintiff in error, and submitted. Carey vs. Coffee Steaming Manufac-turing Company. Argued by E. T. Gog-gin, Esq., for appellant, and M. P. Burk,

ABOUT SPRING WATERS.

The Merits of the Various Ones Around

Richmond.

best springs in the country. The value

of many of these having been frequently

spoken of, and their merit being under

spoken of, and discussion, a reporter of The Times, in the interest of health and public safety, the interest of health and public safety, the property of the property of the safety.

the interest of health and public safety, called upon Dr. Henry Froehling, the well-known consulting and analytical chemist, last Saturday, and he stated to the scribe that he had examined the

waters of several springs around the city, and had found the Fonticello Lithia Water absolutely free from all organic

impurities, and considered it perfectly pure. "As an unquestionable proof of

my faith in the water," continued the ac-complished chemist, "I use it altogether."

The Doctor, in reply to questions, stated that he had made preliminary examinations of the waters of the various springs at Forest Hill Park, including the

one supposed to contain lithia, and found them infected with organic impurities,

but was of the opinion that if they could

be freed from local contaminations, they

would probably be fit for use. He spoke of the waters of several other springs near Richmond, and showed himself to

be thoroughly familiar with the respective merits of them all.

study of the life-giving fluid hereabouts, and gave undoubted evidences of learn-

We beg to notify all holders of accident

policies in the American Casualty, Insur-ance and Security Company that we have arranged with the Actna Life Insurance

Company to protect them, and that said protection goes into effect at once. As goon as it can be done, policies in the

ing and research in his profession.

Froehling is making a geological

Our city is environed by some of the

that State for the purpose

Now our hips are exaggera-

versal of fate! Time was when waist was pinched to make our

fluffy just below.

ing still further.

"Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery fields in May."
So sang the poet, but we sing: "Wh
care we how fair she be, if she be o
of fashion?" And we make no excu

best remedies ever taken for Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Sore Throat. Give it a trial and your motto for it will THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT. Louis XV. Styles Are Great Favorites Be-

be "Eureka." Sold at all drug stores and confectioneries for 5c. per box. Trade supplied by all the wholesale druggists; also by OLIVER B. DYER, Wholesale and Retail Candy Manufer, 614 east Marshall street.

out of your throat by using the Chero-kee Cough Drops. You'll find it one of the

A magnificent Reclining Chair will be presented by the Eureka Chair Company, of 1915 east Main street, to the person selling the largest number of tickets to the Hines Memorial Concert at Y. M. C. A. Hall, November 20th. Now on exhibition at Sydnor & Hundley's.



Of the great service this store is to you can be measured only by the many advantages gained in the purchase of your needs.

The Wrap Department here has revolutionized the very style of garments and pinned price-tickets that were thought impossible by other merchants.

Our record of yesterday's great sale points to a past. To-day are about three hundred new garments on sale in the department. Styles not seen before. Prices broken, too, beyond recognition. Here are a lew:

English Melton, with broad Eagle's-wing collars, braided collar, cuffs, pocket, for \$8.50, in Black, Navy, or Havana. Elizabeth Collar, edged with seal, \$10. New Skirt-Coat, braided and edged with fur, for \$12.50.

Melton, with umbrella-back cape, edged with fur. \$6.50. There is a New Coat to-day at \$22.00. The design comes to us direct from Paris, Only three to-day-sizes 22, 34,

Another wonderful garment comes at \$15.00, and is a novelty in style as well as price. Others rise and fall in prices

With the fluttering of a parrot's wing came the Novelty Dress Fabrics from France-Ombre, mixtures of silk and worsted. The prices were \$2.50, \$2, and \$3 a vard. The shipment was badly measured as to quantity, hence 750 for a choice of two dozen pieces. Other wonderful prices read like these: All-Wool Hopsack, were 50c. a yard,

All-Wool Serge, were 50c., are 35c

64 62 inches wide) French Hoprack, were \$1.00, now 69c. All-Wool Fancy Cloaking, for children's wear, \$1.25, were \$2.50. French Broadcloths, unspotable and un

shrinkable, \$1.75, from \$2.50. Half Cotton Serges, 121-2c., were 25c. It is not often one meets with honest linen in Handkerchiefs at these prices:

White quarter width, hemstliched, half sheer, all pure linen, 182-3c. Shamrock Linen Lawn, 1-4 and 1-2 inch, Teish hand-embroidered scalloned, etc.

all pure Linen, 25c. each. 108 dozen Men's Pure Linen, hemstitched in full 24-inch size, with medium, wide, \$1.00 grades for 50c, each or \$5.70 a dozen

## THE COHEN CO.

# THETOWER

COR. SECOND AND BROAD.

CASE 36-inch Mixed Suitings. Regular 37%c. goods at 16%c.

54-inch Serges & Hopsackings Every Thread Wool, and Worth \$1 a

All-Wool Plaids, 38-inch wide. 35c. a yard. Regular Price, 65c.

34-inch Wool Cashmeres in all Colors. The Regular 25c, Quality. Only 16%c.

Coat and Vest Buttons, Two Cents a Dozen,

Black Cloth for Capes, 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.50 a yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Holiday Handkerchiefs. 5c., 8)4c., 10c., 12)4c., 16)4c., 20c. and 25c.

MEW ASSORTMENT OF ALL SILK

WINDSOR SCARFS Regular 50c, Kind, Only 25c. CUT-GLASS INKSTAND, 25c.

ROLLER BLOTTERS, 25c. CABINET PICTURE FRAMES, 20 and 25c

### OUR TOY DEPARTMENT

Will be open in a few days with a Magnificent Display of all kinds of TOYS, BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, JERSEY WAGONS, DOLL-BABY CARRIAGES, SHOOFLY ROCKERS, HOBBY-

HORSES, CHILDREN'S ROCKERS. WRITING DESKS, TIN KITCHENS, BISQU FIGURES, TOOL

CHESTS. and a long list of other Holiday Goods.

Actna will be sent you without any additional cost. The Actna Life is the largest accident company in the world, having assets of over \$38,000,000.

J. B. MOORE & CO.,

1103 Main street. JUL, SYCLE & SON.

SPECIAL ADDITION Wonder Sale.

# COMMENCING TO-DAY,

Those Long Three-Quarter Lengths, with High Collars and Capes; Braided on

Sleeves, Skirts, Walsts, Collars, SOME BLACK, NAVY, AND BROWN.

Same Sold for \$30. Same Sold for \$25. Same Sold for \$20.

ANY STYLE, ANY SIZE, ANY COLOR.

Cor, Sixth and Broad.

## Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREET

Our Entire Stock of

Consisting of RINGS, PINS, WATCH CHAINS BRACE-LETS, HAIR PINS, BROOCHES, FOB CHAINS, BUTTON HOOKS.

WILL BE ON SALE TO.DAY,

THE 28th INSTANT.

At 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 cents each; Original prices 25, 46, 75, 96 cents, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

### LADIES' KID AND CHAMOIS GLOVES

One dozen 5-button Tan Imperial Kid Gloves, reduced from \$1.50 to 75 cents.

Two dozen Mousquetaire Tan Chamois Gloves, reduced from \$1 to 50 cents.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

IF YOU FAIL TO TAKE AD-VANTAGE OF THE

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE OF SHOES AT HELLER'S OLD STAND 317 E. BROAD,

YOU WILL SURELY HAVE CAUSE TO REGRET IT. THIS SALE WILL CONTINUE TILL ALL ARE SOLD.

## SHUMAN & BOWLES

CF GET A PAIR OF DOUGLASS SHOES BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD. GREAT REDUCTIONS.

INDIVITARIANISTANIA